FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ORFILA DISCUSSES COMING OAS MEETING ON NICARAGUA

PY2211725Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1321 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila has stated that at the forthcoming OAS special assembly which will be held in Washington to discuss the present situation in Nicaragua, the principle of nonintervention will be considered because it is of vital importance within the inter-American system. Furthermore, the OAS will consider the suffering and the crisis Nicaragua is experiencing, because this is something of great concern to OAS and American leaders.

The situation in Nicaragua will be discussed by all Latin American foreign ministers or permanent ambassadors. This consultative meeting was requested by Venezuela. Regarding the duration of the assembly, Orfila stated: "At first we believed this assembly would last only 1 day, but during meetings with certain key ambassadors, some doubt was expressed that the assembly could end so rapidly. Nevertheless, I can say that it will take no more than 2 days."

Asked by the "Revista Brava" program broadcast by Radio Belgrano about his recent statement at the New York Inter-American Relations Center regarding U.S. protectionist measures and their effect on Latin America's trade and general economic situation, Orfila noted that "at that time I tried (?to stress) the need Latin America has to fill, the need it has to answer for each and every inhabitant--what we call basic living conditions, which they need and deserve. At the same time they must be given the opportunity to exercise their professions so that they can contribute to a development process which will benefit us all."

Regarding the meeting at Camp David between President Carter, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Anwar as-Sadat to improve the situation in the Middle East, secretary General Orfila said the meeting was an extremely positive step, although there may be future developments which limit or pose difficulties for what was achieved. He noted: "This is a contribution to the situation in the Middle East and consequently a contribution to world peace." He added: "I have great hope in the future, despite the difficulties which I recognize we face and will face in the future. I believe a positive step has been taken which will be fruitful."

U.S. SHIPS PARTICIPATING IN UNITAS EXERCISE

PY2120511Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] The UNITAS operation will start in a few days. (?The U.S. units) which will participate with Chilean forces will arrive Sunday in Puerto Williams. The exercises will also include the Peruvian Navy for the second consecutive year.

According to a Chilean Navy report, the U.S. task force is under the command of Rear Adm John Ekelund. The units are the guided-missile frigate Pratt, the destroyer Du Pont, the frigate Bowen and the nuclear submarine Scamp.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES UPCOMING TALKS WITH VANCE

PY211523Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1331 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 21 Sep (TELAM)--Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay will reach an agreement regarding the hydroelectric projects on the Parana River before the end of 1978, Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes told the newspaper EL TIEMPO of Cordoba today.

The foreign minister said that he will leave for Washington tomorrow to meet with Cyrus Vance in order to implement the basis of the agreement reached by President Jorge Rafael Videla and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale in Rome aimed at improving the damaged relations between the two countries.

Regarding the border conflict with Chile, Montes believes that if Chile goes to the negotiations with the same negotiating spirit as Argentina, satisfactory solutions will surely be found.

With regard to the foreign ministers consultative meeting called by the OAS to discuss the situation in Central America as a result of events in Nicaragua--a meeting which will begin in Washington today--Montes said: "Argentina voted for this meeting because the conflict was internationalized when Costa Rica charged that Nicaraguan airplanes violated the border between the two countries, causing casualties on Costa Rican territory."

He explained that because of this situation, OAS discussion is no longer intrusion into the internal problems of a country, but a meeting to discuss problems between two countries.

Montes also said: "My meeting with Cyrus Vance is an extension and an implementation of the dialog held by President Videla and U.S. Vice President Mondale in Rome. We will more thoroughly study the way to overcome the minor deterioration of relations between Argentina and the United States, which descended from excellent to normal."

He said: "This meeting is very important to the two countries and is aimed at achieving excellent relations again."

He also said that the issues of human rights and trade and technological exchange, which are affecting Argentine relations with France, will be discussed during a meeting he will hold with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud in New York. This meeting will be at the invitation of the French foreign minister, relayed through the French ambassador in Buenos Aires.

PERUVIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY210121Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2145 GMT 20 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM)--Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, commanding general of the Peruvian Air Force and aeronautics minister, arrived here this afternoon.

He was welcomed at Jorge Newbery Airport, where he was taken by helicopter from Exeiza Airport, by Argentine Air Force Commander Orlando Ramon Agosti and members of the Air Force Staff.

General de la Flor is accompanied by Maj Gen Francisco Hoffmann Gonzalez, instructions commander of the Peruvian Air Force.

Meets Videla, Agosti

FY211758Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 78 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--The Peruvian minister of aeronautics and commander in chief of the Peruvian Air Force, Lt Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, today visited Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla, during the second day of his official visit to Argentina in response to an invitation issued by the Argentine Air Force commander and member of the military junta, Brig Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti.

President Jorge Rafael Videla met the Peruvian Air Force officer at his office at Government House and the meeting lasted several minutes.

General Tamayo de la Flor went to see the president accompanied by Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina Felipe Valdivieso Belaunde, the members of his retinue--Maj Gen Francisco Hoffman Gonzalez and Maj Carlos Alberto Vigil Meseth--and the Argentine Air Force personnel chief, Maj Gen Jesus Orlando Capellini.

[Buenos Aires Telam in Spanish at 1502 GMT on 21 September reports that the Peruvian minister of aeronautics met with Argentine Air Force Commander Lt Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti this morning.]

TWO CORDOBA LAWYERS KIDNAPED BY UNKNOWN PERSONS

FY220027Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 Sep 78 FY

[Text] Cordoba, 21 Sep (NA)--Two members of the bar association in this capital, one of them the editor of the daily newspapers CORDOBA and TIEMPOS DE CORDOBA, were kidnaped early this morning from their homes by civilians who identified themselves as members of security organizations, according to their families.

They are Luis Reinaudi and Roberto Luis Yankilevich. The first isa member of the Bar Association Board and a journalist for the two daily newspapers.

Despite charges by their respective families, Col Senen Alberto Rojas, police chief in this province, categorically denied that "any organization subordinate to that jurisdiction had participated in any such act or detained any lawyer," referring to the presumed participation of security officers in that incident.

Reinaudi's wife said that at 0230 a group of five or six persons entered the house at 81 Pasaje Carbo Street in the neighborhood of Juniors, and after a rapid check of the house, left taking the lawyer with them.

Almost simultaneously a similar group, whose members also claimed to be police officers, kidnaped lawyer Roberto Luis Yankilevich and his wife from their home at 90 Lima St. Yankilevich's wife was set free a little later, although Yankilevich's whereabouts is still a mystery.

Referring to the double kidnaping, a spokesman of the bar association said that "in view of the situation of both lawyers, and considering the reports made by their respective families, the bar association held a special meeting this morning to consider and approve action to be taken."

Osvaldo Bearzotti, president of that organization, held meetings with officials of several organizations aimed at shedding light on the episode.

SOCIALIST PARTY ACCEPTS DIALOG ONLY WITHOUT 'CONDITIONS'

PY220228Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 Sep 78 p 11 PY

[Text] The Socialist Party [PS], led by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the official request to open a political dialog. The PS states that it accepts dialog, but it rejects any "conditions imposed." The main points of the statement say:

The PS does not object to a public discussion of issues of national interest. On the contrary, it seeks it in accordance with its deep democratic vocation. What the PS repudiates is a pretended "dialog," which hides an antidemocratic purpose of the government and the right, or an acquiescent spirit by some factions of the left.

The PS, therefore, regrets the disorientation of some organizations which, in a period of 3 weeks, went from the extreme of issuing an ultimatum without having the necessary tools for an active mobilization of the masses which might force the government to meet immediately their peremptory demands, to the other extreme of beginning unilateral negotiations and abandoning prior demands. The PS also regrets the result of this divisive and contradictory practice: the political weakening of the left, the demobilization of the masses, the recovery of the government's foreign image and a neutralization of its internal contradictions.

The PS is willing to publicly discuss the bases for the government's and the opposition's respective positions, but it rejects the official aim of imposing "bases" which not only ignore but also contradict the fundamental demands on which the entire opposition--the right and the left--has agreed. It is understandable for the government and the opposition publicly to discuss their own points of view. What is unacceptable is for General Pereda to impose his points of view as "bases" for the "dialog" and, regarding a date for elections, to restrict the prerogatives of the opposition to "acknowledging the date which the government will establish."

BANZER OFFERS ADVICE ON FUTURE ELECTIONS

PY220247Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 Sep 78 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] Stating that a patriotic-civic campaign should begin in the country to elect future presidents, and that Bolivians must act responsibly to achieve this goal, former President Gen Hugo Banzer admitted that the general elections held on 9 July had had many legal loopholes, which must be corrected by the current regime. These remarks were made yesterday by the former president shortly after returning from a trip to the United States for health reasons.

In reply to a request by a reporter he referred to a previous remark that no former president or former vice president, whether of constitutional or de facto governments, should participate in the next elections.

Asked about the need to call for new general elections within a definite period, Banzer said categorically that it is first necessary to make certain amendments to the regulations which governed the 9 July elections.

He said: "There are mistakes which must be corrected and a thorough study of the regulations is necessary. The latest elections showed those legal loopholes, and I think the current government must do what we did not do."

LOW YPFB OIL PRODUCTION CAUSES CONCERN

PY211444Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], the national hydrocarbons enterprise, is experiencing difficulty because of declining production. This means that gas will take first place in generating resources for the national economy.

This was reported by YPFB manger Luis Salinas Estenssoro at a press conference held yesterday afternoon.

He stated that the decline in crude production is causing problems not only for the enterprise, but also for the country, which owns the entity. The YPFB manager expressed his concern in the following words:

[Begin Salinas recording] We are, in fact, experiencing a very difficult time and for that reason we must heed our responsibility, first, so that the interests of the country are not affected, and second [words indistinct] success in reaching the goals indicated in the plans. [end recording]

Making comparisons with earlier years, Salinas noted that overall YPFB production in 1973 was 47,300 barrels per day in the first 6 months of this year. He said domestic demand has grown considerably in the last 4 years. In 1973 national consumption totaled 12,600 barrels a day, but this has now reached 24,000 barrels.

Regarding present production, which is causing concern at all levels, the official said:

¡Begin Salinas recording] Our production, instead of showing a surplus which would be exported, will have a deficit [words indistinct] [end recording]

This situation will mean that Bolivia will change from a petroleum-producing and exporting country into petroleum importing nation in the middle of the 1980's. YPFB is now reactivating its drilling and exploitation capacity because of the very low production. Salinas said that under those plans the equipment installed in the Parapeti region in the south will resume activities on 26 September. According to YPFB plans, gas production will generate foreign currency for the country, he said.

BRIEFS

TIN PRODUCTION DROPS--Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] sources have estimated that tin production in 1978 will decrease by 1,600 metric tons. According to the most optimistic estimates, this year's production will barely reach 22,000 tons by December. These sources attribute this decrease in production to the electoral process experienced in the country this year, when a general election failed to put Bolivia back on its democratic course. According to COMIBOL, the political activity in the main mining districts lowered productive capacity in this sector. Other factors are the progressive depletion of the mining deposits and the lack of an adequate mining exploitation policy. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY]

RURAL TEACHERS END STRIKE--Education Minister Hernando Garcia Vespa this morning signed an agreement on institutionalization of Bolivian education policy with leaders of the National Confederation of Bolivian Rural Teachers. With the signing of this agreement, which provides for the reshuffling of education officials, the teachers immediately ended their general strike. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY]

AZEREDO CRITICIZES U.S., ARGENTINE POLICIES

PY211511Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Sep 78 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] The U.S. Government has the habit of "exerting pressure" on other countries, but does nothing when it comes to economic and financial relations, as though it were a "disinterested party," Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira said yesterday. Addressing a meeting with managers of agencies of the Bank of Brazil abroad, he talked about problems and directions in foreign policy.

In his answers to the managers, the minister talked with surprising informality about some controversial questions in Brazil's foreign policy, particularly in reference to the United States. Using a figure of speech, the minister said that the success of the Bank of Brazil abroad began when "it de-Americanized itself," that is when it stopped giving lessons to others and started to take care of its business.

Referring to the U.S. Government, the foreign minister added that "it behaves as though countries were chambers of commerce. It is almost impossible to negotiate packages with the U.S. Government, because it keeps itself out of relations involving economic policy. But the U.S. Government never holds itself back in applying pressure. The U.S. Government is very good at that! And it will act whenever U.S. interests are at stake."

Even in explaining the Mexican Government's resistence to authorizing the installation of a Bank of Brazil agency in Mexico City--under the terms of the 1977 Geisel-Portillo joint declaration--the Brazilian foreign minister blamed the United States. The Mexican Government was reluctant to give its authorization and set a risky precedent, since Mexico has never had any foreign banks. He then cited the complaint by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau that being a neighbor of the United States is as uncomfortable as sharing a bed with an elephant.

Answering Lino Otto Bohn, manager of the Bank of Brazil agency in New York, the foreign minister rejected the possibility that the United States might in the future seize on Brazil's huge foreign indebtedness as an argument to pressure our country. The minister explained that Brazil's debt was not with the United States alone and that the United States will never act against its own interests.

Azeredo da Silveira then added: "Of course, the United States is always resorting to pressure."

Replying to Mauro Machado da Silva, manager of the Bank of Brazil agency in Buenos Aires, Azeredo da Silveira levelled some criticism at Argentina. He particularly mentioned that Argentina lowered custom tariffs so much that this practically neutralized the preferences granted to LAFTA member countries. He accused Argentina of conducting its tariff policy on a "zigzag" course, but added that Brazil should not worry about it because bilateral trade is going well (close to $850 million last year, with Brazil ranking first as purchaser of Argentine products).

According to Azeredo da Silveira, there are at least 70 valuable Argentine products which only Brazil buys, and should Brazil suspend purchases of those products, Argentina would find nobody to sell them to. The minister said: "That is our bargaining power."

OFFICIALS CLARIFY NUCLEAR PROGRAM FINANCING

PY211706Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Sep 78 p 19 PY

[Excerpts] NUCLEBRAS President Paulo Nogueira Batista said yesterday that under the NUCLEBRAS accounting method, payments for transfer of technology amount to $104 million spread over 15 years, and that $14 million has been paid already, at the rate of about $7 million a year. Batista said that the accusation by the FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL that $296 million for transfer of technology is unaccounted for is "rash." He explained that the discrepancy between NUCLEBRAS and National Industrial Property Institute (INPI) accounts is the result of different accounting methods, since INPI includes under transfer of technology other contracts which NUCLEBRAS does not.

"NUCLEBRAS classifies as transfer of technology only those contracts strictly involving know-how. INPI includes all contracts for which it has apportioned funds, even those which do not involve transfer of technology, such as contracts on engineering and industrial services," the NUCLEBRAS president said. According to Batista, "initially INPI held the view that even the contract with URENCO to provide uranium enrichment service was to be included under transfer of technology, but NUCLEBRAS did not agree with that, because it has a different criterion." Batista attributed to DER SPIEGEL "the intention of harming the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement and the FRG nuclear industry as well." He added that "the charges have been promptly refuted because they were considered an affront to Brazil and its people."

According to Nogueira Batista, the current cost per installed kilowatt of nuclear energy, under Brazilian conditions, is $1,250. He added: "That cost can be reduced as we gain efficiency. Calculating on the basis that by 1990 the aim is to produce 10,000 megawatts, this will cost $12 billion." The NUCLEBRAS president announced the discovery of "a very good uranium deposit in Lagoa Real, Bahia State." NUCLEBRAS is working on this, but has not yet determined its size.

Industry and Commerce Minister Calman de Sa revealed that "last year INPI funded contracts worth $468 million for the entire nuclear sector, including $104 million for purchase of technology by NUCLEBRAS." INPI President Ubirajara Cabral said that in 1977 "not even $100 million was paid for nuclear technology, only some tens of millions."

Calmon de Sa explained that the $468 million "was earmarked for technology for the entire nuclear sector, including engineering services, equipment purchase, technical assistance and industrial services. That amount is computed at current prices." At constant prices it would be equivalent to $280 million, broken down into $104 million for purchase of technology by NUCLEBRAS and $176 million for FURNAS [which administers construction of nuclear plants at Angra do Reis] and NUCLEP [NUCLEBRAS Heavy Equipment, Inc.]

INTEREST IN FAST BREEDER REACTORS REMAINS HIGH

PY211516Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Sep 78 p 20 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Paulo Nogueria Batista, the president of Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS], yesterday stated that the government is interested in developing the technology of super-regenerating nuclear reactors (fast-breeders), which is being studied by France.

He stated that in 1995 Brazil will have accumulated enough plutonium to operate a nuclear plant with a fast-breeder. Since a decade is required to build a plant of this type and to have it begin operation, the country should make a decision on the matter by 1985.

Moreover, Paulo Nogueira Batista said that up to the moment there is still no understanding between France and NUCLEBRAS on a nuclear agreement for the use of the fast-breeder. According to the German magazine DER SPIEGEL, use of that reactor is causing the Brazilian Government to lose interest in the nuclear agreement with the FRG. The NUCLEBRAS president said that the decision to acquire a uranium hexaflouride factory--the only item left before Brazil acquires complete control over the fuel cycle--will be made during President Geisel's administration. Paulo Nogueira Batista did not want to reveal with which countries Brazil plans to negotiate the acquisition of that plant.

POLITICAL REFORMS WIN APPROVAL ON SECOND VOTE

PY220250Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] With 227 votes, the National Congress approved today--in the second and final balloting--the government's proposal on political reforms. Senator Petronio Portella, president of the National Congress, announced that the respective constitutional amendment will be approved in a solemn session to be held later. The Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] did not vote on the reforms because all MDB congressmen walked out of the plenary session. MDB leader Tancredo Neves said that his party adopted this attitude to protest the government's intransigence and radicalism, since it refused to consider the MDB's suggestions on this matter. Deputy Herbert Levy, acting leader of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], said that in walking out of the plenary session the MDB overlooked a fact: that majority will always prevail.

Cardinal Arns Critical

PY220117Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo, regards the recently approved political reforms as the institutionalization of arbitrariness, because these reforms bestow upon the executive branch powers which never before were granted by any true democracy. Cardinal Arns states that democracy is characterized precisely by a system of checks and balances existing between the three branches of government and, if one branch should have more power than the others, this should be the judicial, not the executive branch.

While criticizing the reforms, Cardinal Arns stated his belief that this blow to the exceptional system will cause the downfall of all those artificial rules which have jeopardized coexistence and have caused so many irregularities in Sao Paulo.

BETHLEM SAYS DOMESTIC INDUSTRY CAN SUPPLY ARMS NEEDS

PY191932Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 19 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 19 Sep (AFP)--The army minister, Gen Fernando Belfort Bethlem, said here today that Brazil's military industry is capable of satisfying all the needs of the armed forces. General Bethlem made this statement in connection with the closing down of the Brazilian-U.S. Military Mixed Commission following Brazil's renunciation last year of a bilateral military agreement.

BRIEFS

EGYDIO MARTINS CONFIRMS CANDIDACY--Sao Paulo--Outgoing Governor Paulo Egydio Martins has confirmed that he will run for governor of Sao Paulo state in 1982 on the ticket of the new party he has been organizing for some time. [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 19 Sep 78 PY]

SUPREME COURT CHIEF STUDYING EXTRADITION BRIEFS

PY212104Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--The extradition request which was submitted by the United States is now in the hands of the Supreme Court. The dossier containing the request to extradite Gen Manuel Contreras Sepulveda (Ret), Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez Arlo to the United States arrived this morning at 1000 at the Supreme Court. (Hernan Rios), Chilean Foreign Ministry legal adviser, was in charge of submitting the dossier to the Supreme Court. He was accompanied by lawyer (Carlos Ferreira). In addition to the extradition requests, these officials also submitted all the documents and proofs which complement these requests.

Immediately afterward, Supreme Court officials verified that the documents had been received by Supreme Court Chief Israel Borgues, who was working in his office. Judge Borgues in turn ordered the documents kept in a safe. The last action in this case is the registration of the three extradition requests in the Supreme Court criminal record. After the Supreme Court received these documents the three army officers, who are now under preventive arrest, were placed at the disposal of the Supreme Court chief. It is presumed that the Supreme Court chief, who will be the judge issuing a ruling in the first instance, will have a 48-hour deadline more or less to study the briefs carefully. He will later order the subpoena of the persons allegedly involved in the Letelier case.

FOREIGN MINISTER WILL NOT ATTEND OAS NICARAGUA SESSION

PY210338Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 20 Sep (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos will not attend the OAS meeting called to discuss the Central American crisis, it was reported here today. In a cable sent to Gale McGee, chairman of the OAS Permanent Council, the Chilean Foreign Ministry announced that Cubillos will not attend the 17th meeting of foreign ministers called to discuss the problem which arose in Central America. The note states that Chile will actively cooperate in seeking a solution to the problem which arose in the Central American area and attaches special significance to this meeting. Chile will be represented at this meeting by Maria Eugenia Oyarzun, the Chilean ambassador to the OAS Permanent Council.

MATTHEI DENIES PLAN TO BUY PLANES FROM INDIA

PY211303Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Excerpt] Chilean Air Force [FACH] Commander Fernando Mathhei has denied that the FACH wants to purchase 110 airplanes from India, as some news sources reported. General Matthei noted that this purchase would be unnecessary, that the report was false, and that the material was obsolete and expensive.

BRIEFS

EXILES WANT TO RETURN--Santiago, Chile, 20 Sep (AFP)--The wives of five leaders of the proscribed Chilean left asked here today for the return to the country of all exiles spread throughout the world. The five women, whose husbands held important ministerial and congressional posts under Salvador Allende, arrived in Santiago to meet with officials of the military regime and of the Catholic Church. They issued a communique signed by Irma Caceres, wife of former socialist Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda; Silvia Fojas, wife of former communist deputy Jorge Insunza; Gabriela Pena, wife of former leftist deputy Luis Maira; and Carlota Garcia, whose husband Juan Carlos Concha was health minister. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY]

PRESIDENT PEREZ INTERVIEWED ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA220252Y San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Telephone interview 20 September with President Carlos Andres Perez by Costa Rican newsman Armando Vargas--recording]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, an international organization is no better than the countries which comprise it. If the OAS is primarily composed of countries with military regimes, what leads you to expect that a consensus based on peace, freedom and democracy will be achieved regarding the Nicaraguan issue?

[Answer] We are aware that the outlook for international-American policy is not too good, but this does not invalidate the actions we are carrying out or the institutions that we have created. I feel the OAS is presently facing a very serious challenge in which it will maintain or lose its credibility before the nations of the continent. We have done our share by providing the proper channels because we have signed those pacts and it is our obligation [words indistinct] to abide by all those matters to which we have committed our nation. Consequently, we will go there to struggle. If the OAS does not offer the possibility of a solution [words indistinct] the treaties signed by all the countries that make up the organization, then we can still go to the United Nations to present this intolerable situation because it offends human sensitivities and our Latin American conscience.

[Question] Don Carlos Andres, the bombings carried out by General Somoza to recapture cities such as Leon, Chinandega and Masaya are typical cases of genocide. The civilized community of nations, after the holocaust of World War II, has signed a treaty within the framework of the United Nations to punish genocide. Do you think it is feasible and desirable to accuse Anastasio Somoza of the crime of genocide?

[Answer] What you have said has answered your question, saving me from [words indistinct]. It is the truth. If that is proven, I believe the treaties were made to be complied with and enforced. If that is proven, I believe the International Red Cross can provide evidence of what happened there. In addition, we know that so far the OAS Human Rights Commission has not been allowed to enter Nicaragua. Consequently the situation is truly serious and painful. We cannot continue [words indistinct]. We have no hostile attitude against any government. We are not trying to interfere in the domestic affairs of other governments, but we have international commitments. When I accepted the presidency I promised to abide by the constitution and laws of the republic and it just so happens that international treaties, when ratified by Congress, become the laws of the republic. Venezuela has ratified all those international treaties you are referring to.

[Question] Mr President, when Venezuela asked for the continent to punish Fidel Castro, Venezuela did so (?because of) the help the Havana regime was giving to rebel groups that were trying to overthrow the constitutional government in Caracas. In 1978, Anastasio Somoza personally or indirectly ordered the Nicaraguan air force to violate Costa Rican airspace and bomb defenseless teachers and students. Somozist aggression seems more serious than the Castroite aggression in Cuba, [as heard] so my question is: Do you believe, Mr President, that Somoza should be sanctioned as harshly or even more so than Castro was? What sanctions do you believe are feasible? Do you believe such sanctions will affect the Somoza regime as well as the Nicaraguan people?

[Answer] This is the great challenge to the OAS. Are there sanctions only against one kind of government or are there sanctions against governments which violate human rights and attack the sovereignty of other countries in the area? This is the question that must be answered tomorrow by the meeting of foreign ministers. It is the question that must be answered by the United States and I told President Carter this.

[Question] Venezuelan workers, Don Carlos Andres, refuse to load ships with petroleum going to Nicaragua. How do you view this decision and what are the possibilities of this attitude spreading among the workers in democratic Latin American countries?

[Answer] The solidarity of our nations is admirable. There is only one feeling among the people of Venezuela, Latin America and the world in view of this situation. The workers, by their own accord and at their own risk, made a decision which we cannot (?influence), but deep in our hearts and consciences we approve of them.

[Question] Mr President, this is a very important question for all Costa Ricans. How far would you go in giving military aid to Costa Rica in the event of Somozist aggression?

[Answer] The ultimate that could happen, the most painful tragedy that we could experience, would be for Latin American countries to become involved in a war. Venezuela, after the war of independence in which it definitively contributed to the freedom of Latin America, has not used its armies for any war. This is a commendable tradition. We have always said that Venezuelan weapons and the national flag will not leave our borders unless they are to be used to defend freedom. I do not want to even consider a war in Central America as a probability, not even as an academic exercise. I strenuously reject it. It would be a great tragedy. A peaceful country such as Costa Rica, which is truly a country that Latin Americans are proud of, cannot become involved in a war. This is the truth. Of course, we are committed within the framework of the Treaty on Reciprocal Assistance signed in Rio de Janeiro, and we would abide by it if a situation like that were to emerge, but we do not want to even think about it as a possiblity.

[Question] If Sandinists are able to liberate part of Nicaraguan territory in order to establish a provisional democratic government, would you be willing to recognize it?

[Answer] Venezuela is constantly reviewing the dramatic situation being experienced by the Central American isthmus and any new situation that may arise will be analyzed by us within the framework of the position I have stated throughout this interview.

TEXT OF VENEZUELA-SPAIN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA2013Z7Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 10 Sep 78 p 2-1 PA

["Text of joint communique signed 9 September 1978 at Maiquetia Airport, Caracas, by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja at end of official visit 6-9 September to Venezuela by Spanisn Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez]

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez paid an official visit to Venezuela from 6 to 9 September at the invitation of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The Spanish prime minister and the distinguished members of his official party were warmly received by the Venezuelan Government and people.

During the official visit to Venezuela, the Spanish prime minister was received in special audience by the Venezuelan president. Work meetings were also held by the Venezuelan and Spanish foreign ministers, the Venezuelan ministers of the investment fund and high-ranking officials of both countries in which the two chiefs of state participated.

The Spanish prime minister also met with Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, vice president of the National Congress, and with leaders of various Venezuelan political parties.

The Venezuelan president and the Spanish prime minister held talks in an atmosphere of cordial understanding and friendship, in accordance with the fraternal bonds which link the two countries and with their special relations. They examined with satisfaction the increasing rapprochement between their peoples, the increasingly close bonds between the two countries and the ever present opportunities for further improvement. Consistent with these goals, both governments recognized the existence of identical attitudes of continuing and mutual frank encouragement.

The opportunity was also used to examine the most important matters affecting the international community and, in particular, the developing countries.

Completely convinced of the Venezuelan and Spanish peoples' firm support for the principles of representative democracy and in keeping with the importance of these principles for the future of humanity, they reaffirmed their commitment to the enforcement of these principles for the greater spiritual and material welfare of the peoples and the complete development of man. Understanding that democratic principles are not just a group of declarations, they agreed that the exercise of democracy should be viewed in all-round terms and that economic and social development should be based on those principles to guarantee the coexistence of the societies and the full development of the peoples.

Concerned over human rights violations and convinced that respect for human rights and their effective application constitute essential factors in attaining peace, justice and the welfare of peoples, they reaffirmed their commitment to promote their complete enforcement and reaffirmed the international community's unavoidable responsibility to watch over their effective application.

In carefully considering the problem of human rights in the world, they reaffirmed the necessity of strengthening regional and international mechanisms to protect those rights.

They shared the opinion that manifestations of violence, especially all forms of terrorism, are a threat to human life and world peace and consequently reaffirmed their condemnation of such acts.

In examining the situation in Europe, the president of Venezuela expressed his interest in the process of incorporating Spain into European community organizations, calling this an important contribution to the political and economic consolidation of the continent. In this respect, they agreed that the schemes of Latin American and European integration constitute determinant factors for the world's political equilibrium. Therefore, they expressed the propriety of studying formulas which will permit greater mutual understanding and the strengthening of relations between Latin America and the European communities.

On analyzing the evolution of relations between the two countries, and with the aim of guaranteeing the free development of their peoples, they confirmed with satisfaction the positive increase recorded in cooperation in various areas.

In the specific area of economic cooperation, the projects agreed upon during King Juan Carlos I's visit to Venezuela are being executed in a satisfactory manner. They agreed to expand cooperation favoring the creation of mixed enterprises in order to achieve a greater bond among operational mechanisms aimed at balanced development of the commercial sector. They also acknowledged the advisability of seeking formulas that permit undertaking joint action in those areas and sectors in which the two countries' experience makes it possible.

They ratified their firm decision to promote the sustained development of culture as the only means of consolidating national, regional and historical identity, thus materializing the ideals of democracy that guarantee freedom of thought and creativity.

They acknowledged the immense significance of cultural patrimonies as the basis of the two countries' highest values and the need to guarantee their conservation and promotion.

They agreed to emphasize the usefulness of high-level meetings for the exchange of opinions between Venezula and Spain. Aside from improving general schemes that regulate relations and cooperation between the two countries, these meetings constitute an important element in the continued strengthening of the defense of the common ideals of freedom, respect for human dignity and socioeconomic progress, which are essential to the improvement of democracy, in which both countries are equally engaged and which requires a profound reorganization of the current international order so as to guarantee justice in relations among all peoples.

In the name of Adolfo Suarez, prime minister of the Spanish Government, and of the delegation accompanying him, the Spanish foreign minister expressed thanks for the many attentions and deferences accorded the delegation during its stay in Venezuela.

BRIEFS

NEW POLICE DIRECTOR APPOINTED--Justice Minister Dr Juan Martin Echeverria swore in Dr Pedro Torres Agudo as new judicial technical police director at 1730 today. Dr Pedro Torres Agudo will replace Dr Manuel Molina Gasperi, who was dismissed on orders of the president of the republic. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Sep 78 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN--Caracas--Division Gen Antonio Berzares Morales has been appointed new ambassador to Iran, according to information released by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 78 PA]

LEGISLATION COUNCIL APPROVES CONSTITUTION REFORM BILL

PA201930Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Sep 78 pp 1, 20 PA

[Text] The National Legislation Council approved several important bills yesterday during a session that lasted over 4 hours and presided over by His Excellency President Demetrio S. Lakas.

The bills on reforms of the 1972 political constitution, as well as the ones creating the Panama Canal Authority, regulating the exercise of the journalistic profession, creating the technical journalistic board and assigning its functions, and regulating financial enterprises and their operations in connection with loans and financing were studied, discussed and approved by the body.

One of the most important aspects of the law on reform of the constitution, which will now be submitted to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, calls for creation of a National Assembly of Representatives Legislative Commission. This commission would be made up of assembly members in the ratio of three Corregimiento representatives per province and one for San Blas Territory for a 2-year period. It will also include the president of the assembly, who will head it.

The law also establishes that the president and vice president of the republic will be elected by direct popular vote according to a majority for 6-year periods. District mayors and their alternates will be similarly elected, but for 3-year periods only.

According to another reform, the elected president and vice president will receive pensions for life equivalent to their last salaries while in office.

Among other things, the law also regulates the administrative duties of the assembly of representatives and the duties of the assembly's legislative commission and of the cabinet council.

As regards the law creating the Panama Canal Authority, it will be accorded legal status, its own patrimony and an autonomous internal organization subject only to the policies, orientation and inspection of the executive branch and to fiscal control by the Comptroller General's office. It also establishes that for the purposes of this law the executive branch will exercise its duties through the Foreign Ministry.

The press law defines the exercise of the journalistic profession, regulates the granting of authorization to practice and establishes duties and rights as well as a number of general provisions in connection with the exercise of the journalistic profession.

Decision on Reforms by 25 Sep

PA201931Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] The Corregimiento representatives in the present assembly will have to make a decision regarding reforms of the 1972 political constitution by 25 September after discussing them for 5 days. After 11 October, the new assembly, elected by popular vote on 6 August, will be empowered only to approve or disapprove the documents drafted by the present assembly.

Octavio Huertas, president of the present Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, told Radio Libertad that the [present] assembly may reform, reject or approve the changes discussed by the National Legislative Council today. Huertas said the assembly will follow the same procedure it has used in previous debates.

Details on Canal Authority

PA201933Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Marcelino Jaen, general coordinator of the National Legislative Commission, has told Radio Libertad that the commission has approved the creation of an autonomous entity called the Panama Canal Authority. The entity--which has legal status and its own patrimony and autonomy--will work through the Foreign Ministry. The main objective of the authority is to coordinate the adoption of measures in order to exercise the nation's rights in the territory known as the Panama Canal Zone, which from now on will be known as the Canal Area, Marcelino Jaen said.

[Jaen--recorded] This law created this organization which has the legal power to enter the Canal Zone and exercise jurisdiction as prescribed in the 1977 Torrijos-Carter treaties. This entity will assume the properties and prerogatives existing in the so-called Canal Zone and include them within the legal and physical patrimony of the republic. [end recording]

The Panama Canal Authority will also have economic functions. It will be empowered to enter into loan contracts and assume obligations with national and international organizations; issue bonds, titles and other securities; and promote the creation and development of private or mixed enterprises in the Canal Area and in the Panama Canal Basin. The authority will be directed and run by an executive committee and a general director. The executive committee will be made up of five members--the foreign minister, the planning and economic policy minister, the general director of the authority and two citizens to be appointed by the executive branch.

Opposition Hits at Draft

PA211733Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] While government spokesmen regard the draft constitutional amendments approved yesterday by the Legislation Council as a political opening, the opposition today describes them as perpetuating the existing regime. The parties that did not participate in the high-level commission--the Panamenist, Christian Democratic and Social Democratic parties, the Independent Democratic Movement and the Women's Patriotic Union--have issued a manifesto criticizing the commission's failings and demanding the immediate formation of a transitional government.

The parties that did participate in the high-level commission said they feel disappointed and humiliated. I have come to the conclusion that neither General Torrijos nor his closest advisers have any interest in democratizing the system. We participated in the commission in good faith in search of solutions that might gain the trust of Panamanians, and particularly of business, for the country's economic recovery. But it has been shown that neither General Torrijos nor his advisers are interested in a change in direction of democracy. Rather, they are interested in reaffirming a Marxist-type system.

Samudio's reason for making this statement is that the government has ignored the recommendations made by the high-level political commission and has adopted a formula for composition of the legislative branch similar to the one proposed by the Communist Party, which was a minority within that commission. Both the constitutional amendment project and the Communist Party proposal agree that legislative power should originate from the Corregimiento representatives.

Samudio added that he is willing to talk with all factions but does not support the proposed transitional government sought by the opposition parties that are not participating in the commission. Samudio added that his party will meet soon to decide on the next steps to be taken.

Along with the majority in the political commission, the Liberal Party had proposed the creation of a national legislative commission made up of legislators elected by direct vote.

For their part, official spokesmen claim that the oppostion's protest are in no way justified since at no time was it said that the recommendations made by the high-level commission would be obligatory; the commission is only a consultative body.

OFFICIAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPE

PA191522Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Text] The official delegation which visited several European socialist countries to enhance our country's commercial, economic, technical and scientific prospects there returned here last night. Dr Carlos Perez Herrera, who was in the delegation, told this station that more than 100 scholarships to study in socialist countries were obtained. New consulates will be opened in that important part of the glove and commercial agreements will increase.

Dr Carlos Perez Herrera Said: [begin recording] The delegation that visited Eastern Europe, and especially the Eastern European socialist countries, [words indistinct] very positive because we had the intention of increasing trade between Eastern Europe and Panama and also discussing the possibility of establishing consular relations with those countries which take up a large part of the world. I returned last night. I think that in the cultural and scientific area we obtained information and the granting of nearly 100 scholarship for technical careers, which will contribute to the country's development. [end recording]

The delegation included Foreign Ministry personnel, private business officials and ranking state officials.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED

PA201451Y Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 20 Sep 78 pp 1, 7 PA

[Excerpt] A Panamanian Human Rights Committee has been organized in Panama, headed by Panamanian educator and feminist leader Otilia Arosemena de Tejeira.

The purpose of the committee is to keep Panamanians informed of their rights as citizens, and how to protect those rights. The committee will also report human rights violations to international groups engaged in defense of human rights such as commissions in the United Nations, Organization of American States, Freedom House, the International League for Human Rights, Amnesty International and others.

BELIZE

DEPUTY MINISTER RETURNS FROM HEALTH CONFERENCE IN USSR

FL220138Y Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 22 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpts] The deputy premier and minister of home affairs and health, the Honorable C. L. E. Rogers returned to Belize yesterday following his representation of Belize at the International Conference on Primary Health Care held at Alma Ata in the Soviet Union, from 6 to 12 September. The deputy premier participated fully in the conference and told delegates of the achievements of Belize in the area of primary health care and also the problems. The conference adopted what is known as the declaration of Alma Ata.

BRITISH, GUATEMALAN MINISTERS TO MEET ON BELIZE ISSUE

FL220153Y Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 22 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Negotiations on the question of Belize are to continue from 25 to 29 September when Dr David Owen, the foreign and commonwealth secretary will meet with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez in New York during his visit to the U.N. General Assembly. This was announced by Belize House yesterday. The meeting, which will be in accordance to the terms of the memorandum of understanding issued on 5 June 1978, will be attended by the premier of Belize, the Honorable George Price and the leader of the opposition the Honorable Dean Lindo.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO MEETS U.S. ENVOY JORDEN ON NICARAGUA PEACE PLAN

PA211426Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] A special envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter has met with President Rodrigo Carazo regarding a formula to solve the conflict in Nicaragua.

Ambassador William Jorden explained to the Costa Rican preisdent the formula for resolving the conflict plaguing Nicaragua. However, President Carazo said he could give no details on Carter's formula because it must be delivered to and discussed with the heads of state of the other countries on the isthmus. Carter's special envoy visited Honduras yesterday and met with Honduran Chief of State Gen Policarpo Paz. He will leave today for El Salvador to meet with Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero and will meet on Friday with the Guatemalan president. However, Carazo said that Carter's formula may undergo changes to be included in a document that would be drafted and made public after consultation with all regional heads of state.

NIEHAUS OUTLINES DEFENSE PLANS AGAINST NICARAGUAN ATTACK

PA210440Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Acting Costa Rican Foreign Minister Niehaus has said that Costa Rica is prepared to defend itself by all possible means if an armed attack by Nicaragua should occur. Niehaus made the statements in reply to newspaper rumors stating that Somoza's broadcasting stations are haranguing the National Guard to recover Guanacaste Province, which belonged to Nicaragua until 1824. However, he said that he considered such an attitude inconceivable and that he would ask our embassy in Managua to determine the veracity of the report.

Acting Foreign Minister Niehaus said that it cannot be (?assumed) that Somoza's government intends to take over Guanacaste Province. If this attitude is official, Costa Rica [words indistinct] Nicaraguan Government. In case of an aggression such as that now being rumored, Costa Rica would request the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. However, (?until the consultation meeting is convened), Costa Rica would be prepared to defend itself, Niehaus said in reply to a query on whether our country would ask for help from friendly countries that have offered this help internationally [as heard] and publicly. The acting foreign minister said that Costa Rica would defend itself in any way possible against an armed attack.

CARAZO ANNOUNCES OPENING OF ALTERNATE MARITIME ROUTE

PA220002Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has told ACAN-EFE that Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica will be linked by an alternate maritime route that will be used for transporting merchandise, beginning on Monday. The president said that this new route will solve the critical situation of the Costa Rican businessmen who have not been able to receive merchandise from or send it to Central American destinations.

In view of this situation, the businessmen of the area have installed the "roll off-roll on" transportation system which makes it possible to transport large shipments of merchandise and raw materials. Carazo emphasized the participation of Central American private enterprise in this program.

It has been learned that several ships have been rented and that area businessmen have agreed to continue using this alternate route which is costing the Costa Rican Government a total of $7,000 daily.

EL SALVADOR

SECURITY REINFORCED TO FIGHT SEDITION; MARTIAL LAW POSSIBLE

PA211437Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2204 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Defense and Public Security Minister Gen Federico Castillo Yanes said on Wednesday that security will be reinforced throughout the country as an immediate measure against the current wave of violence.

The security corps, which will continue to work 24 hours a day, has instructions to fight terrorism, subversion and sedition, the official said.

Regarding the possibility of suspending constitutional guarantees or instituting a state of siege, he said that if circumstances demand it, the government will not hesitate to adopt those measures.

Future developments will determine our decisions regarding the possible enactment of a state of siege. We are determined to maintain peace, tranquallity and constitutional order to safeguard our country's stability, the minister affirmed.

He added that this decision is also aimed at preventing El Salvador's confrontation with the dramatic circumstances that other nations are currently experiencing.

General Castillo Yanes asked all conscientious citizens to cooperate as much as possible in fighting terrorism and sedition.

He also indicated that citizens have sufficient reason to be concerned over the wave of violence.

The minister warned criminals that the security corps will continue to prosecute them to the full extent of the law. He also stated that the actions taken will be as drastic as the circumstances demand.

Regarding the situation at the University of El Salvador, the minister said that it should be analyzed not only by the university authorities, but by all parents as well.

On Wednesday, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] attacked two police posts and a vehicle, leaving two Finance [Ministry] policemen dead.

Santa Ana Station Attacked

PA211205Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0119 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Santa Ana, El Salvador, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) claimed credit tonight for this afternoon's attack on the El Palmar police station in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador.

During the operation, carried out by five unidentified persons, policemen Ruben Juventino Rosales and Julio Aleman Renderos were injured.

The extremist organization launched three attacks against security agents in San Salvador today, leaving two policemen dead and two injured.

The Santa Ana attack was the fourth in a wave of such attacks begun at 0630 (1230 GMT) this morning. They have elicited strong statements from Defense Minister Gen Federico Castillo Yanes against subversive forces.

ROADBLOCKS, PLACARDS DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR SANDINISTS

PA220111Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0024 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--This morning piles of stones, burned tires and garbage were strewn across several roads in the country in support of the struggle that various sectors are waging against the Nicaraguan Government.

An obstacle was placed on the road from Sonsonate to Izalco, located more than 60 km west of San Salvador, at a place known as Cuesta de los Villatoro. Vehicles could not pass and several persons notified the nearest National Guard post. When the National Guard arrived, an investigation was undertaken to determine those responsible. A sign was found which read: "Danger: mines area." Another sign read: "We demand Salvadoran troops leave Nicaragua--death to Somoza--FAPU." FAPU is the acronym for the United Popular Action Front.

A similar obstacle was erected on Urbina Bridge, over the Rio Grande River. A sign there read: "Danger: mined bridge, hail the Sandinist National Liberation Front." Boards with nails and tacks were strewn across the road. Similar objects were found on the Plateado Bridge.

In Santa Ana, 66 km west of this capital, obstacles were placed behind the local hospital last night in a street used by heavy vehicles. A sign reading, "hail the Sandinists of Nicaragua, hail the revolution", was also found there.

For their part, the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation and the Farm Workers' Union today distributed communiques expressing their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle.

GUATEMALA

THREE PR LEADERS KIDNAPED, INVESTIGATING GROUP ESTABLISHED

PA210307Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Revolutionary Party [PR] reported today that three of the party's leaders in the eastern province of Jalapa have been kidnaped.

Antonio Perez Lopez, secretary general of the PR's Las Cumbres branch, and leaders Natividad Perez Vasquez and Jose Rodrigo Cervantes disappeared last week.

Perez Lopez was kidnaped on Monday, 11 September, and the other two on Sunday, 17 September. So far, their whereabouts and the reasons for the abductions are unknown.

The Broad Front, the coalition of governing parties, has established an investigating committee. The committee includes two members of the PR and a member of the Democratic Institutional Party.

Otto Rolando Runo, one member of the committee and second vice president of the congress, said that President Romero Lucas has issued precise instructions to the security forces to search for the missing leaders.

Although no specific party has been singled out, the action has been attributed to "the rightwing, in its efforts to create problems for the government."

ARMY DENIES MERCENARY ROLE IN NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PA201635Y Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 12 Sep 78 p 1 PA

[Text] The Guatemalan Army's Public Relations Office denied this morning that Guatemalan troops are fighting in Nicaragua to defend Gen Anastasio Somoza's government. The national army is not involved in that struggle and it upholds nonintervention in other countries' affairs, it was noted.

Liberation veterans [as published] and Guatemalan mercenaries are being hired by the Nicaraguan Government to fight the Nicaraguan guerrillas, responsible sources reported.

A large group of these mercenaries left Guatemala last weekend and, according to reports, they are earning $50 a day to fight the Sandinists.

UN 'NOT COMPETENT' TO DECIDE BELIZE ISSUE

PA212340Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Sep (AFP)--The Guatemalan Foreign Affairs Ministry today reiterated its thesis that the UN General Assembly is not competent to intervene in the problem of Belize's territory.

The United Nations does not have such competence because this matter involves a territorial dispute that will be negotiated between two sovereign states, Guatemala and Great Britain, the Foreign Ministry added in a communique. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry communique ends by stating that this procedure has been agreed to between the two parties in accordance with the specific provisions of the UN Charter for the settlement of international controversies.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN PLANES VIOLATE HONDURAN AIRSPACE

PA2109GGY Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 22 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Sep (AFP)--Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the military government junta, said today that Nicaraguan Air Force planes have violated Honduran airspace during the past 2 days. The official said that Honduran troops that were guarding the border had to retreat to avoid accusations of participating in support operations for Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's government. Nevertheless, Padgett said that military authorities stationed in Honduran border towns have verified several incursions of Nicaraguan Air Force planes, "a situation that has thus far resulted in a complaint from one government to the other in order to prevent further violations of Honduran territorial sovereignty," he said.

NICARAGUA

OAS COMMISSION ARRIVES IN NICARAGUA, MEETS SOMOZA

PA2016J2Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The OAS commission appointed to investigate a border incident between Costa Rica and Nicaragua flew into Managua from San Jose today. The commission includes permanent ambassadors to the OAS Kemil Dipp Gomez of the Dominican Republic, Oliver Jackman of Barbados, and Joaquin Gori of Colombia, as well as seven other persons. The commission members arrived at Las Mercedes International Airport aboard a TACA International Airlines plane and were greeted at the airport by Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza.

The commission members immediately went into the VIP room where they talked with acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Harry Bodan, Defense Minister Guillermo Noguera and President Somoza. After meeting nearly 30 minutes at the airport, the commission members prepared to leave for the southern border.

It was learned that the commission will stay in Nicaragua until tomorrow afternoon, when it will return to Washington.

SOMOZA CREDITS OAS WITH PREVENTING CONFLICT WITH COSTA RICA

PA2114J9Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1320 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Only because there is an OAS was a confrontation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua prevented, President Anastasio Somoza yesterday told the OAS commission at the international airport.

General Somoza gave a preliminary report to the members appointed by the OAS to investigate the border incident between Nicaragua and Costa Rica shortly after the commission arrived in Managua from San Jose. Kemil Dipp Gomez of the Dominican Republic and chairman of the commission, Oliver Jackman of Barbados, and Joaquin Gori of Colombia and the members of the commission listened attentively to General Somoza in the VIP room of Las Mercedes airport. A commission aide taped General Somoza's remarks and subsequent discussions.

Somoza spoke calmly and at great length with the commission members while dozens of government officials listened. As a result of the attacks launched from Costa Rica, we still have two persons seriously wounded; one of them is in the United States. We have filed three protests to the Costa Rican Government concerning the attacks that they permitted, Somoza said.

Somoza added: It was a horrible, provocative clash. Only because there is an OAS was a confrontation between the two nations prevented. In the evening we protested one attack, but Costa Rica did not take any measures, because other attacks took place the next day. Costa Rica did not take the necessary measures to neutralize the attacks, President Somoza stated.

I believe that it was an unprecedented provocation which should be studied by the OAS, Somoza told the OAS delegates.

Initially, the government had planned to send the OAS officials to the southern region by plane, but the ambassador from Barbados, Oliver Jackman, suggested that they go by car.

Later, Somoza said that the Cota Rican Government had allowed the radio stations in that country and Costa Rican citizens to urge the Nicaraguan people to take up arms. We have recordings, the Nicaraguan chief of state said.

Somoza calmly stressed that they had shown great patience. We have been tolerant with Costa Rica. Any other nation would have reacted and things would have taken a serious turn. It is bothersome for me to deal with Costa Rica, but...the general said.

Somoza also explained to the OAS officials what he described as the entry of weapons from Costa Rica. The weapons were used against the Nicaraguan National Guard. They even introduced some rockets [in English] to assassinate me, and this is very serious and the OAS should know about it.

In addition, Somoza said he would talk to them again later today and give them more details and evidence.

The Colombian ambassador, Jose Joaquin Gori, told the Nicaraguan Government that the OAS ambassadors had come with an open mind. He said that they hope to present ideas and conclusions to the foreign ministers who will meet tomorrow in Washington to restore peace, security and harmony among Nicaraguans.

GROUP OF 12 ASKS FOR POPE'S MEDIATION

PA2000147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2346 GMT 19 Sep 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Group of 12 today requested the mediation of Pope John Paul I in the face of what they call genocide on the part of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's government.

The message asking for the pope's mediation says that the National Guard was getting ready today to raze the city of Esteli.

"The direct mediation of the pope is required in view of the passivity of the nuncio, who attended a diplomatic reception on 15 September in Managua while the army was bombarding Leon, the second largest city in the country, which left 300 dead and 3,000 wounded," the message says.

Finally, it says that "the Nicaraguan people, the majority of whom are Catholic, are waiting for the pope to say something, to put a stop to those crimes."

The message was signed by Carlos Tunnermann of the Group of 12 and Eddi Khul of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement.

The Group of 12 is comprised of Nicaraguan professionals and businessmen whose objective is to overthrow General Somoza. They returned to Nicaragua in July from San Jose, Costa Rica.

CHURCH, BUSINESS LEADERS URGE SOMOZA TO ACCEPT MEDIATION

PA211955Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Catholic Church and the private business sectors of the Nicaraguan Development Institute have sent a proposal to Gen Anastasio Somoza urging him to accept the mediation of three friendly countries of unquestionable moral standing to end the bloodshed and destruction that Nicaragua is experiencing. Here is the text of the proposal read by Manuel Jose Torres Barrios, president of the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE):

[Begin Torres recording] We have observed with serious concern the violent course of events in the past few days which, as had been pointed out earlier, are causing a tragic armed confrontation between Nicaraguan brothers. It is truly painful to bring more destruction and death upon our anguished population at a time when a great effort has been made to progress morally, politically and economically.

The labor force is being destroyed. Many working centers have been rendered useless. The harvest is being ignored and it runs the risk of being lost. Investments are still suspended and large amounts of [words indistinct] have left because of the prevailing instability. All this contributes to increasing unemployment and general economic decline.

The overall cost of any armed struggle burdens the nation that is experiencing it. Therefore, in the final tally of an internal struggle there are no real victors. Rather, the big losers are the people who become more impoverished and whose propsects become even dimmer. It is also alarming that some sectors believe that these incidents, instead of eradicating violence with its disastrous consequences, can lead to even darker and more harmful events for all. Even though it may seem difficult right now, we must immediately find peaceful, stable and permanent solutions to our national problems which would be incomparably more reasonable and beneficial than insisting on the current path of violence.

Without trying to favor specific political factions, we patriotically advocate high-level negotiations with the participation of regional governments that have voiced their selfless interest in our problems and whose moral standing and continental importance are unquestionable. We suggest the names of friendly nations such as Colombia, Mexico and the Dominican Republic which are well-known for their respect for democratic institutions and the values of the free world.

A step forward in the search for that solution would be made if we contacted them about initial negotiations. In view of the urgency of the present situation, we will be grateful for your attention to the views we have stated.

Yours truly, Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, vice president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference; Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua; Manuel Jose Torres Barrios, INDE president.

[Question by unidentified individual] Mr Torres Barrios, have copies of that letter been sent to the embassies of the governments that you mentioned?

[Answer] Yes, sir. Between yesterday afternoon and this morning, signed copies of it have been distributed to the ambassadors of Colombia, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. It also has been disclosed to the international newsmen in Nicaragua. It is also going to be sent to the OAS to try to see if this letter can be read today during the assembly meeting that is being held in New York. [end recording]

Somoza Rejection Reported

PA211957Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] According to unconfirmed last-minute reports, Gen Anastasio Somoza did not accept the Nicaraguan Catholic Church's proposal, supported by the private sector, for Mexico, Colombia and the Dominican Republic to mediate the Nicaraguan conflict. The news will appear this afternoon in the official newspaper NOVEDADES which will come out in 1 1/2 hours.

FIGHTING REPORTEDLY CONTINUES IN ESTELI; MASSACRE CHARGED

PA211940Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Esteli has still not surrendered. It is incredible how much Esteli is resisting the National Guard, a foreign correspondent told this station from Managua this morning.

Early yesterday Somoza's National Guard attacked Esteli with all its might and 24 hours later it still had not surrendered despite the fact that the city is almost completely in flames. The Nicaraguan National Guard, which entered Esteli early yesterday with more than 500 men and many planes, urgently requested reinforcements from Managua last night because the population would not surrender even after the town had been destroyed.

It has been reported that there was a massacre in Esteli.

National Guard Surrounds Rebels

PA220050Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0020 GMT 22 Sep 78 PA

[Text] President Anastasio Somoza toured Leon, Chinandega and Esteli this morning in a National Guard plane. On the quick inspection tour, General Somoza verified that all three cities are now controlled by the National Guard. In Esteli, several Sandino-communists managed to escape toward La Esperanza Valley, where they are now surrounded by the National Guard with no possibility of escape. La Esperanza Valley is located south of Esteli near the cacao farm of Leonardo Somarriba, between Esteli, Matagalpa and [name indistinct]. The National Guard knows that the remaining Sandinist group cannot escape and is urging them to surrender to prevent further bloodshed. The National Guard could easily launch an all-out attack in La Esperanza Valley, but it is expected that the Sandinists will surrender unconditionally to the National Guard.

MORTAR ATTACK ON NATIONAL GUARD ARSENAL FAILS

PA212313Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] An attempted mortar attack on a garrison that houses an important National Guard arsenal under the command of one of Somoza's sons failed when the mortar exploded about a block and a half away from the building. One person was injured and the wall of the Glidden Building was almost destroyed.

This was one of the isolated attacks that have taken place in Managua, the only city in Nicaragua that has been free of fighting between Somozist forces and the Sandinist front. Sporadic bomb explosions and shooting have been heard in the evening hours but no major confontations have resulted.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNIQUE ON SANDINIST ATROCITIES

PA220428Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0317 GMT 22 Sep 78 PA

[Nicaraguan National Guard communique No 59 issued in Managua on 21 September 1978]

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard informs the citizens that Sandino-communist elements have committed many atrocities against the civilian population--women and children--in the cities of Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli and that they wore uniforms of the National Guard to commit these [word indistinct] and to create confusion [words indistinct] our soldiers.

This tactic is not new in the attempt to spread terrorism. It was already attempted in northern Nicaragua when they sought to sow terror, attract followers, and generate hatred toward the authorities by committing these crimes and indentifying themselves as National Guardsmen, just as those who attacked the National Palace did.

Likewise, the recruiting of students and minors to initiate them in terrorist activities is a crime aimed at blaming the National Guard at the time of the struggle [words indistinct].

Concerning the subjective and false reports that some international news agencies have issued in an attempt to distort the cleanup and recovery operations that have been carried out in some cities, the National Guard asks all those who may be aware of any [word indistinct] crime committed before, during or after these operations to inform the respective military authorities so that an impartial investigation may be carried out to punish those who are guilty.

[Signed] National Guard Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard

COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES, TRAFFIC RETURNING TO NORMAL

PA220207Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2109 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[LATIN subslug: "This dispatch has been censored"]

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (LATIN)--The Nicaraguans are considering the implications that the OAS meeting which began today in Washington may have for the country's future.

Meanwhile, the strike promoted by the Broad Opposition Front is in its 29th day today but, according to unofficial announcements from that organization, the strike will be lifted on Monday.

Commercial activities in Managua's East Market area were normal today despite five bomb explosions in that sector within the past 24 hours. The East Market is the city's most important food distribution center.

In the Las Brisas sector of northwest Managua, two bodies were found at dawn today. Their hands were tied and they had been shot in the head. According to witnesses, they were executed. The bodies were taken to the El Retiro Hospital morgue. They have not been identified.

Vehicular traffic in the country's western region--which includes the cities of Leon and Chinandega--and in the areas bordering Honduras and Costa Rica has resumed. However, there are restrictions on the northern part of the Pan-American Highway because the authorities are not allowing traffic to circulate freely in the Esteli sector.

RADIO NEWSCAST STATIONS ALLOWED TO RESUME OPERATIONS

PA2201000Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0034 GMT 22 Sep 78 PA

[Text] As a demonstration of respect for Nicaraguan democracy, the government of the republic has authorized all radio newscasts [words indistinct] to go on the air.

Authorities from the National Radio and Television Office yesterday made this announcement to radio newscast directors. [Words indistinct] will be on the air in the next few hours: El Clarin, Frente de Noticias, Apertura [words indistinct], El Planeta, El Super Noticiero [words indistinct], Radio Informacion [words indistinct], Resumen, Diario del Aire, [words indistinct].

NOVEDADES DIRECTOR DEFENDS NATIONAL GUARD, GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PA211550Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0420 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[By Luis Mas]

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--There is a political solution for Nicaragua, the same one we have been proclaiming all along: We should abide by the constitution and the laws.

Luis Pallais Debayle, President Somoza's cousin, director of the official newspaper NOVEDADES and president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Deputies, yesterday told this agency that sooner or later the Western democracies will acknowledge the work that Somoza's government and the National Guard have performed against communism.

During an exclusive interview, Pallais said that the situation is now controlled by the military and that the guerrillas are becoming increasingly isolated.

Meanwhile, the National Guard troops were concluding yesterday their mopping-up operation in Esteli located 150 km north of Managua which the Sandinist guerrillas evacuated after briefly occupying it.

According to Pallais Debayle, Nicaragua is a key area in the world's political geography. If the country falls into communist hands, all of Central America will fall shortly after.

On the other hand, the United States--and I know this for a fact--will never permit Marxism to triumph in this country, he added.

Asked how he explains the attacks that the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan media are making on each other, he answered: As Luis Pasos, a distinguished Nicaraguan, once said, Costa Ricans would negotiate even with the devil if they could harm Nicaragua. They have always wanted to control the San Juan River on our border.

President Somoza will never resign, least of all now that a great military victory has been gained, Pallais added. Moreover, he continued, Somoza is not only the constitutional president, he is also the sole leader of the National Guard, and even more important, of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN].

Pallais denied that the U.S. Department of State exerted pressure on President Somoza to resign. Of course, he added, Americans support a political solution and would favor any type of political negotiation.

Question: How can negotiations be undertaken when numerous opposition political leaders are in jail?

Answer: There are not that many. All those who are in jail now have been arrested for urging people to stage an illegal strike and for encouraging subversion. That is called violating the law.

According to the government politician, the popular support apparently elicited by the Sandinist National Liberation Front results from the fact that Marxism has always attracted youth. It always elicits sympathy, but they are terrorist minorities. The towns they attacked did not react violently because one always fears armed people, Pallais commented.

Question: What measure is the government planning to adopt to resolve the crisis?

Answer: The PLN has always been open to any type of negotiation, but they say they will not negotiate with Somoza. The president was elected in free elections. I would not say that as many as 90 percent of the citizens are behind him now, but 60 percent are.

The political leader said that he does not believe that terrorism will return. In any event, it has already been shown that these terrorists have international support. Only in that way could they have had the weapons they had, such as rocket launchers, 50-caliber machineguns and so forth.

According to Pallais Debayle, many useful fools have supported terrorism but Nicaragua has formed a great middle class.

There is no hunger in this country, he added. There is just one problem which Costa Rica, for instance, does not have--the mestizo population. It is very difficult to convince the mestizos that they should send their children to school. But I can assure you that the people's standard of living has improved markedly in recent years, he said.

Pallais Debayle concluded: You are saying goodbye now, but make it clear that the government and the PLN have always been willing to negotiate.

FAO CHARGES GOVERNMENT 'GENOCIDE' IN COMMUNIQUE

PA2104235Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Sep (AFP)--The Broad Opposition Front (FAO) issued a communique here today in which it denounces "the genocide presently being committed by the Somoza dynasty and its National Guard," comparing it with the methods employed by the German Nazis "to perpetrate their crimes."

The FAO, which consists of 10 Nicaraguan political parties, including the Group of 12, the Conservative Party, the Socialist parties, the independent Liberals and the country's main labor unions, urged international organizations to adopt measures to correct the situation prevailing in Nicaragua. The communique denounces to the entire world, particularly the Latin and Central American republics, the Organization of American States and the United Nations, "what must be considered as war crimes." The clandestine document also mentions the "extermination and annihilation which Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza and his brother, Gen Jose Somoza, ordered against the civilian population." The opposition document also mentions the almost complete destruction of the cities of Matagalpa, Masaya, Chinandega and Esteli.

Finally, the communique denounces "the mercenaries who participated in the fighting and in the actions of the National Guard, led by the chief of state's son, Maj Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero."

PRESS OFFICE DENIES GUANACASTE CLAIMS; CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA211325Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Regarding the estimated number of dead in Nicaragua due to the bloody battles there, Red Cross officials have said that 300 persons died and 3,000 were wounded in Leon and 200 died and 200 were wounded in Masaya. There are no reports about the number of casualties suffered by the National Guard. According to a last minute report, the Nicaraguan Information Secretariat has officially denied that the Nicaraguan radio network is broadcasting a communique urging the National Guard to seize Guanacaste.

NATIONAL GUARD REFUTES RUMOR OF PEASANT DRAFT

PA201407Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0355 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[National Guard communique--undated]

[Text] Military officials have learned of a rumor which the communists have circulated about the Nicaraguan National Guard recruiting peasants by force. That rumor is another communist lie to achieve their desire to enroll in the [word indistinct] unwary youths whom, through terror, they use to erect barricades and carry out terrorism, as happened in the cities of Leon, Chinandega, Esteli and Masaya. According to a constitutional mandate, the Nicaraguan National Guard is a state army. Mindful of civil rights, the Nicaraguan National Guard does not recruit people by force.

[Signed] Nicaraguan National Guard

Urges Citizens To Enlist

PA211737Y Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1729 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Communique issued by the National Guard departmental commander--date not given]

[Text] We hereby announce that all citizens between 17 and 30 years of age who wish to serve their fatherland as members of our armed institution may report to the National Guard departmental command post, where they will be given lodging and food and, once they have signed the contract, begin earning a salary. Citizens: Defend your fatherland with honor.

Respectfully: Orlando Guerrero N., National Guard brigadier general, departmental commander of the National Guard.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER CASTRO'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

LD2211804Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1100 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD/EA

[Communique on visit of Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, following his visit to Ethiopia from 12 to 14 September, issued in Addis Ababa on 21 Sep.

[Text] Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, commander in chief of the Cuban revolutionary army, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PCC Politburo, and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, paid an official and friendly visit to Ethiopia from 12 to 14 September 1978 at the invitation of comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and council of ministers and commander in chief of the revolutionary army.

Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam accorded a friendly and comradely welcome to Comrade Fidel Castro when he arrived in Addis Ababa to take part as guest of honor in the fourth anniversary celebrations of the Ethiopian revolution.

On this occasion, Comrade Chairman Mengistu expressed the admiration and fraternal solidarity of the people and government of Ethiopia to Comrade Fidel Castro, and through him to the Cuban people and the Government of the Cuban Republic.

The Cuban leader, for his part, expressed gratitude for the invitation accorded him, and congratulated Comrade Lt Col Mengistu, and through him the broad masses of Ethiopia, for achieving major successes by consolidating and advancing their revolution, and for scoring victories in defending the territorial integrity and existence of Ethiopia from external invasion and internal reactionary forces. Affirming Cuba's stance of solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro wished the Ethiopian revolution more successes.

When the two leaders arrived at Revolution Square, where the fourth anniversary celebrations of the Ethiopian revolution were held, they were accorded a warm and rousing welcome by the very large number of people who were present in the square and the area surrounding it. On this occasion the people expressed--in various ways--their admiration for the Cuban leader as a great revolutionary and a genuine friend of Ethiopia, and their gratitude to the Cuban people for the international aid and backing they have extended to the Ethiopian revolution. President Castro was presented with the Great Star of Honor of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

During the visit wide-ranging official talks were held between the two leaders and delegations of both countries in the spirit of revolutionary fraternity and cordial understanding.

The following representatives took party in the talks: on the Cuban side, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, and commander in chief of the Cuban Revolutionary army; Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers [latter position as heard] Comrade Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Comrade Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Osmani Cienfuegos, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister secretary of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the foreign relations department of the Central Committee; Comrade Raul Curbelo, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the party's provincial committee for Camaguey Province [paragraph continues]

Comrade Gen Arnaldo Ochoa, member of the PCC Central Committee; Comrade Jose Naranjo, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the food industry; Comrade Brig Gen Jose Abrahantes, member of the PCC Central Committee and the first vice minister in the Ministry of Interior; Comrade Francia Mestre, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of agriculture; and Comrade Buenaventura Reyes Acosta, Cuban ambassador to socialist Ethiopia.

The following representatives took part in the talks on the Ethiopian side: Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and council of ministers and commander in chief of the revolutionary army; Comrade Lt Col Berhanu Baye, member of the PMAC's standing committee in charge of foreign affairs; Comrade Capt Fiseha Desta, member of the PMAC's standing committee and assistant secretary general of the PMC; Comrade Lt Col Tesfaye Gebre Kidan; member of the PMAC's standing committee in charge of defense affairs; Comrade Capt Indale Tesema, member of the PMAC's standing committee in charge of social affairs; Comrade 2nd Lt Legese Asfaw, member of the PMAC's standing committee in charge of military political affairs; Comrade Kasahun Tafese, member of the PMAC's standing committee in charge of security affairs; Comrade Lt Mengistu Gemechu, member of the PMAC Central Committee and special assistant to the comrade chairman; Ato Amanuel Ande-Mikael, minister of law and justice; Dr Col Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; and Ato Berhanu Deresa, head of the department of American affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks the parties held detailed and open discussions on bilateral issues and on a number of international issues. The two leaders expressed pleasure at the strengthened and deep-rooted relations between the states and peoples of the two countries, which are bound by the common spirit of the struggle against imperialism colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in order to bring about peace the world over and advance in social and economic development. Since relations between the two countries are so fruitful in different spheres, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction over this and agreed to further strengthen and deepen relations.

Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam briefed Comrade Castro on the revolution by summing up its progress and victories since he met Comrade Castro in Havana. In his briefing he gave an account of measures being taken by the Ethiopian people against imperialism and other reactionary, antirevolutionary and antiunity forces in the country. The comrade chairman affirmed to Comrade Fidel Castro the determination of the Ethiopian people to safeguard their revolution, unity and territorial integrity. The comrade chairman expressed his gratitude to the Cuban people, the PCC Central Committee, the Cuban Government and Comrade Fidel Castro himself for their unreserved assistance to the Ethiopian broad masses, particularly their historic efforts to build a genuine socialist society in the Horn of Africa by courageously withstanding repeated invasions and subversive plots by international imperialism and reactionary forces. Comrade Fidel Castro pointed out that the Ethiopian revolution's growth and development enables it to contribute to Africa's struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Comrade Chairman Mengistu affirmed the support of the Ethiopian revolution for the Cuban revolution, which is based on the principle of proletarian internationalism under the leadership of the PCC led by its chairman and first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro, and admired Cuba's economic social and cultural victories. Comrade chairman Mengistu affirmed that Ethiopia stood for peace, justice and social development and that the foreign policy it pursues is anti-imperialist and anticolonialist [words indistinct] international reactionary forces and racism.

The Cuban leader stated that he was greatly impressed by the progressive changes being wrought in Ethiopia and wished the Ethiopian people more victories in their struggle to build a new life. In addition, he expressed his solidarity with the struggle of the people and leaders of Ethiopia to safeguard the achievements of the revolution.

After reviewing the situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa, the two sides reaffirmed the principles outlined in their previous communique signed at Havana in April this year, and emphasized that the continuation of the annexationist and expansionist policy of Somalia, and the very existence of the Greater Somalia idea was tantamount to being a permanent threat of aggression against neighboring states. The two sides condemned the plots of imperialist and reactionary Arab governments to make the Red Sea a tool for their policy and supported the effort to make the Red Sea an area of peace free from imperialist intervention. On the question of the Indian Ocean, the two sides recalled that the presence of imperialist military bases in the area is a threat to the peace, security and lawful needs of the people of the area.

Explaining their united stand on the struggle of the Southern African people, the two sides reaffirmed that they had a contribution to make to the struggle of the Zimbabwean, Namibian and South African peoples, in accordance with the latters' just objectives. They also condemned all efforts to replace the present colonialist, racist racial oppression with puppet governments of a neocolonialist nature. The two sides demanded the immediate removal of the Government in Rhodesia and the administration of the peoples of Zimbabwe by the Patriotic Front. The two sides further demanded South Africa's immediate withdrawal from Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and the transfer of administrative power in the country to SWAPO, the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people.

On South Africa, the two sides reaffirmed their united stand with those who represent the people of South Africa and have correct and legitimate aims, and pledged full support for the anti-apartheid movement and the liberation struggle for majority rule waged under the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress].

Ethiopia and Cuba expressed their support for and united stand with the Angolan revolution led by Comrade Agostinho Neto and the workers' party and condemned the massacre of Cassinga residents by the invading forces of South Africa and the imperialists, who helped counterrevolutionaries in their attempt to subvert the revolution in the sister country.

The two sides expressed their support for the Mozambique revolution carried out by the vanguard, FRELIMO, and led by Comrade Samora Machel, and condemned the invasions of Mozambique by racist Rhodesians.

On the Western Sahara, the two sides affirmed that they will give their unswerving support to the implementation of UN Resolution 1514/15 on determining one's destiny, which enables colonized countries and peoples to gain their independence. The two sides believed that the sole representative of the people of Sahara is the POLISARIO Front.

The two sides expressed concern over continued tension in the Middle East caused by U.S. imperialism and the Zionist Israeli Government. The two sides emphasized that a lasting solution in the Middle East and respect for the independence of countries in the area can come only after the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab lands occupied since 1967, after the Palestinian Arab people have determined their own destiny through the PLO and after their own government has been established, and strongly condemned the imperialist invasion policy in the area. The two sides emphasized the importance of strengthening unity among progressive Arab countries and forces in order to reach the intended goal.

They emphasized that the fruitless Camp David talks in the United States are no solution to the problem. They are submission to imperialism and worsen the situation in the region.

The two sides reaffirmed their united support for the fruitful struggle of the PDRY against imperialism and reactionary forces and expressed their admiration for its international contribution to the attempt to strengthen revolutionary and progressive forces.

The two sides condemned the expansionist and hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leadership that works in collusion with NATO, and its propaganda campaigns against socialist countries, including Peking's reactionary support to antiunity and counterrevolutionary forces in expansionist states.

The two sides reaffirmed their unity with and unswerving support for the gallant Vietnamese people in their effort to rebuild the prosperity destroyed by U.S. imperialism, and admired the efforts of the Vietnamese people to build socialism even though the Chinese Government, by encouraging Cambodia's invasion and intensifying the [words indistinct] problem, is trying to subvert the Vietnamese revolution. The two sides made a call to revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces to give unswerving support to socialist Vietnam in its effort to safeguard its territorial integrity. The two sides reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the people of Korea for reunification without outside interference.

On Latin America and the Caribbean, the two sides condemned U.S. imperialism, which is expanding its policy of exploitation by giving military and economic assistance to notorious countries. The oppressive, fascist military junta in Chile, which is well-known for having jailed, tortured, and killed thousands of innocent men and women, is among the countries which are getting assistance. The two sides explained that this shows that U.S. imperialists, who claim to be the foremost advocates of human rights, have violated human rights. The two sides expressed support for the (?struggle) of the oppressed Nicaraguan people to topple the dictatorial, oppressive and exploitative regime of Somoza. At present, Nicaraguans from all strata of society are cooperating with the Sandinist National Liberation Front to oppose the Somoza administration, which is kept in power by U.S. imperialism, the archenemy of mankind.

The two sides gave high praise to the resolution passed by the UN decolonization committee on Puerto Rican affairs, which stated that Puerto Ricans have the right to determine their own destiny and achieve their independence. The Cuban party assumed that this victory was made possible by the struggle of Puerto Rican national patriots, and the joint efforts of socialist and progressive government representatives within the UN decolonization committee, who withstood pressure and maneuvers from the U.S. Government.

Ethiopia and Cuba further expressed admiration for the first victory of the Panamanian people in asserting their legitimate territorial claim to the Panama Canal, and also condemned the invasions, maneuvers and interference of U.S. imperialists in the region.

Ethiopia strongly condemned the illegal U.S. economic and trade embargo against Cuba. Ethiopia demanded immediate and unconditional U.S. withdrawal from Cuban territory at Guantanamo, where the United States has a naval base, since it was colonized without the permission of the Cuban people.

The two sides expressed their concern over the change caused in international relations by the United States and its NATO partners, by their return to the language and stance of the cold war period and continuation of their arms (?plan), and condemned the United States for manufacturing the neutron bomb. The two sides supported the idea that the manufacture of the neutron bomb is an illegal act against the existence of mankind.

The two sides pointed out the importance of trying to reduce tension in all the continents of the world. Ethiopia and Cuba discussed the importance of the UN resolution in reducing world [word indistinct] and admired the contribution of the USSR and the socialist countries to this end, asking them to contribute in the future to strengthen peace. The two sides believe that agreement must be reached on halting tests of neutron weapons and stopping the manufacture of chemical weapons. The two sides strongly believed that immediate action must be taken to stop the manufacture of new weapons which cause massive destruction. Cuba and socialist Ethiopia, out of respect for mankind's legitimate existence, supported the principle of the nonuse of force, and both sides will not stint in their efforts to reach an international agreement on the nonuse of force for the sake of healthy relations in the world.

The two sides gave high praise to the nonalined movement's contribution to the fulfillment of the urgent need of member countries and to peace, and gave its support to the movement's anti-imperialist stand and the just struggle of peoples against imperialism. The two sides reaffirmed their respect for the principles of the nonalined movement and the anti-imperialist resolutions passed by the fourth and fifth congresses of the heads of state of member countries.

Ethiopia, fully noting Cuba's role in the nonalined movement, expressed its readiness to work together with Cuba and other socialist countries in order to achieve successful results at the September 1979 nonalined movement conference to be held in Havana.

The two sides supported the principle of the right of the peoples of the two countries to exploit their natural resources and economy. The two sides demand (?the establishment of) a new international economic order to put an end to imperialist exploitation and domination. The two sides expressed their admiration for the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, which was held in Addis Ababa from 14 to 17 September 1978. The two sides believed that the results of the conference could strengthen the solidarity of the African and Arab peoples and progressive forces in the world.

The two sides stated that during the talks between them their ideas about the spheres of social development and other matters of mutual benefit and interest were similar and expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks. The two sides believed that the official visit of the Cuban delegation led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz to Ethiopia would further strengthen existing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Expressing its unswerving support for the revolutionary measures taken to strengthen the revolution and territorial integrity of socialist Ethiopia, in accordance with the national democratic revolution program, the Cuban side voiced its admiration for the victories of the revolution over antiunity elements, reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries. The Cuban side also reaffirmed its absolute opposition to any kind of secession and expressed its firm belief that revolutionary Ethiopia would solve all its problems in line with the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz expressed his gratitude to Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC and all the people of Ethiopia for the warm, heartfelt welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his delegation.

HAVANA COMMENTARY CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

FL2101597Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The Camp David meeting has been the consecration of the betrayal of the interests of the Arab peoples by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. For 13 days, from 5 to 17 September, Anwar as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the U.S. chief executive James Carter have met at the North American presidential retreat in the state of Maryland to forge what imperialist propaganda calls a framework for peace in the Middle East. In fact, Camp David has aimed a knife at the Arab nation's heart, violating the common strategy against Zionism and repudiating the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people.

The site of this new infamy, Camp David--a group of 10 cabins made of stone and wood built in the Catoctin Mountains, about 100 km by highway from Washington--has been used since 1942 by North American presidents to receive distinguished guests or just to relax. Camp David was the place where Franklin Delano Roosevelt relaxed and the place where Richard Nixon hid out when he was being persecuted as a result of the Watergate scandal.

Sadat, Begin and Carter plotted behind the electrified fence housing 200 Marines and several dozen German shephards while some 300 journalists staying in the town of Thurmont about 8 km from Camp David, waited for the cleverly manipulated press notes which were delivered daily by Carter's spokesman, Jody Powell.

The main point of the two documents approved at Camp David and which together total 2,800 words, grants provisional autonomy to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for 5 years, during which the Jewish colonies and Zionist troops will remain. Begin gives no guarantee that after these 5 years Israeli troops will leave these occupied terrories. On the contrary, he has said that Israel is not thinking of leaving there--not before or after these 5 years. The Palestinians are called refugees. This fails to recognize their rights to any independent state and to their own citizenship.

Israeli troops presently in the Sinai Peninsula will only withdraw 3 years after the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. And the decision on dismantling military colonies established by Israel in occupied Arab territories is in the hands of the Israeli parliament, in which the majority opposes leaving these bases.

Lastly, Egypt accepts normalization of relations with Israel, while part of its territory remains occupied by the invader for 3 more years. The Camp David agreements also contain the threat of Yankee troop intervention in the zone as an international security corps, and the partition of Lebanon as a result of this surrender to the Zionist enemy and its imperialist allies. This is the policy which was drawn up by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to break the Arab people's unity against Zionism to find bilateral settlements and to fail to recognize the Palestinian people. This policy which is now being followed by Carter's adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski needed a puppet like Anwar as-Sadat, who began his journey of betrayal when he visited Jerusalem in November last year. Now Washington is trying to get the support of the reactionary Arabs and of the so-called moderate sector of the Palestinian bourgeoisie, to create an anti-communist alliance with Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The Camp David agreements have unleashed a wave of protest throughout the world. The Steadfastness Front which is made up of Syria, Algeria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) is meeting tonight in Damascus, Syria. Since the creation of the front last December these countries have opposed the weakening maneuvers of Anwar as-Sadat.

They now condemn the Camp David agreements as an attack on peace in the Middle East.

The Camp David farce has been ably managed by the U.S. mass media which said from the beginning that the meeting was a failure. At the end they launched a campaign pointing out Carter's triumph, showing the president as a hero of peace. [This is] a farce, a lie and cynicism because peace was betrayed at Camp David. An attempt has been made to impose a coercive policy which will do nothing but aggravate the problems in that part of the world.

LATIN AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CRITICIZED

FL211720Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Geneva--Cuba has labeled the torture and killings committed by the regimes of Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay as violations of human rights. The statement was made at the seminar on national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights. Cuban delegate Julio Heredia also asked the seminar to pay special attention to repression unleashed by the Nicaraguan regime, which at present, he said, is the case of greatest concern as regards violations of human rights.

TRANSPORT MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENTS IN BAGHDAD

FL211640Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Baghdad--Antonio Enrique Lusson, president of the Cuban-Arab friendship association, has signed several trnasportation agreements at the conclusion of a 5-day visit to Iraq. Lusson, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban minister of transportation, met with Iraqi leaders. In statements to the press, Lusson said that the agreements will allow the scheduling of regular flights between Baghdad and Havana. The Cuban minister earlier visited Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

TRAINING SHIP REACHES ALGERIA; WILL UNLOAD SUGAR

FL220104Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 78 FL

[Text] The Jose Marti Cuban training ship of the merchant marine today docked in the port of Algeirs enroute to Mostaganem, 350 km to the west of the capital, where it will unload sugar. Cuban Ambassador to Algeria Raul Barzaga and other Cuban and Algerian officials welcomed the crew.

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM ALGIERS

FL211624Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Moscow--Carlos Rafael Rogriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today arrived in the Soviet capital from Algiers. The Cuban leader accompanied Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, on his tour of Ethiopia, Libya and Algeria.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN URGES ARMED FORCES TO DEFEND GOVERNMENT

FL211215Y Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Text] The president of the republic has urged the country's military men to remain strong and alert in order to defend the fatherland and the constitutional government which, he said, is the foundation of national sovereignty. Speaking at the conclusion of a parachuting demonstration held in (Sonora) at the San Isidro Air Force Base, where he made an unexpected tour of its installations, Antonio Guzman Fernandez reminded the men in uniform that his government wants to eliminate politics from the barracks and to institutionalize and professionalize the armed forces.

After saying that it was his first visit to a military installation since his inauguration, the chief of state said: [begin recording] I salute you because you have selected this hazardous duty in the armed forces and I wish you successes and honor. I hope you will continue your professionalization process. My government wants to completely eradicate politics in the garrisons and strengthen the professionalism and institutionalism of the armed forces, and it will do so. [end recording]

The chief of state said he is considering the promotion of more than 400 military men from different services and that he would sign the promotions in the next few days. In his remarks to the armed forces personnel, President Guzman Fernandez asserted: [begin recording] You must remain strong and alert to defend the fatherland, to defend the constitutional government of the republic, which is the foundation of national sovereignty, and the fatherland of [national independence heroes] Duarte, Sanchez and Mella. [end recording]

The military men responded to the president's remarks with "viva the constitutional president."

JIMENEZ REYES HEADS DELEGATION TO OAS MEETING

FL211035Y Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Text] Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes, secretary of state for foreign relations, has been appointed by executive branch decree as Dominican plenipotentiary representative to the OAS meeting of consultation of foreign affairs ministers to be held in Washington beginning today, Thursday, 21 September. In the same decree, No 224, (Dr Pedro Padilla Tono), under secretary of foreign relations, was named counselor of the plenipotentiary representative to the OAS meeting. President Antonio Guzman also issued Decree No 228, putting (Dr Emilio Ludovilo Fernandez) in charge of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Relations for as long as the foreign secretary remains abroad. (Ludovilo Fernandez) is an ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at large.

DELEGATION TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY NAMED

FL211224Y Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Text] The Dominican delegation to the UN General Assembly third session has been appointed by Decree 223 of the executive branch. Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes will head the delegation which includes Dr Francisco Campos Villalon, under secretary of foreign relations; Dr Emanuel Esquea Guerrero, ambassador-chief of the Dominican permanent mission to the United Nations; and other members of the Dominican diplomatic corps accredited to the international organization. Federico Fernandez, third secretary of the Dominican permanent mission to the United Nations and Amelia Barros de Castro, attache to the mission, will act as secretaries to the delegation.

JAMAICA

MANLEY RAPS NEWSPAPER AS ORGAN OF IMPERIALIST AGENTS

FL211400Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[By GLEANER political reporter]

[Text] A "certain newspaper," described by Prime Minister Michael Manley as the organ of "the clique" of local agents of imperialism, has been personified as "the harlot of Harbour Street," now turned "the call girl of North Street."

To the amusement of the thousands of PNP [People's National Party] supporters attending the 40th annual conference of the PNP at the national arena, on Sunday, Mr Manley said that this "harlot" newspaper had indulged in printing "lies, propaganda and character assassination."

He said that "on Sunday" they get a great big man to tell lies. Then another Sunday, it is a poor, pathetic, little man who tells the lies; then, a big man and another little man.

"And some of those who call themselves big newspapermen actually write the story for him; and sometimes they are so incompetent or inefficient, they forget to rub out their own pencil marks."

Speaking of the "clique" of imperialist agents, Mr Manley said they were still alive, and they are fighting to "turn back socialism." They had two instruments, he said, one of which was the newspaper, which, from being "the harlot of Harbour Street" had graduated to become the "call girl of North Street."

That newspaper, he said, had always operated in the interest of the clique who supported imperialism.

He said that with her improvement, from being 'harlot' to 'call girl,' the newspaper had now developed a market mechanism and so, "now you have the pimp." So, from being a mere 'harlot,' the newspaper now had a market organization with a set of pimps.

Mr Manley said the pimps were the columnists who wrote in support of imperialism. "And there are pimps, small pimps and mini-pimps--and there are about two columnists who write in their own name, and three others who do not write in their own name because they are ashamed for us to know who they are."

"And, at the head of the group of pimps and mini-pimps you have a chief pimp, who is the editor of the "call girl of North Street," and who was the former chairman of the Jamaica Labour Party.

He said the job of this gathering--the pimps and the mini-pimp--is really like that of a janitor in the house in which you have the call girl and the chief pimp.

He then read a piece of poetry, titled, "O Call-Girl, Etc."

A loud burst of laughter broke from the audience as Mr Manley spoke.

ECUADOR

TRADE UNIONS WARN OF COUP DESIGNS BY RIGHT

PA211830Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 21 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Three trade unions have condemned the electoral fraud which, according to them, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal is trying to arrange. In the opinion of the three unions, the tribunal is carrying out the ominous designs of the most reactionary sectors of the dictatorship and the country that want to stage a new coup. The labor unions have stated their position in a communique published in the press.

This station has interviewed Luis Valdivieso, acting president of the Confederation of Ecuadorean Workers [CTE] and one of the signers of the communique. Valdivieso warned that the CTE has urged its militants to adopt measures aimed at preventing any coup attempt. According to him, the country's workers are deeply concerned by the fraudulent maneuvers, the terrorist attacks and the scandals at the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. He blamed the country's reactionary sectors for all these developments. [begin Valdivieso recording] We oppose all these terrorist outbreaks because we feel that along with the scandals at the Supreme Tribunal and all the attempts to create chaos in the country, they are part of a plot to justify a new coup, a continuist [continuista] coup, a coup that would raise to power even more reactionary military or civilians in order to repress workers and the people and to frustrate our country's process of democratic recovery. Or maybe they are looking for a pretext to justify the continuation of the current dictatorship that both we and the Ecuadorean people are demanding be ended soon.

We have been clear in our communique signed by the three trade unions. There we have set forth the CTE's views, which agree with those of the fraternal (?CESL) [Ecuadorean Confederation of Free Trade Unions] and (?CEDOC) [Ecuadorean Confederation of Catholic Workers]. We have already called on our militants and we are willing to implement measures to prevent a coup, to prevent fraud and to exert pressure so that this third stage of the juridical restoration process, which calls for the election of a president and a vice president, is concluded.

While we are at it we shall demand that the new government call elections for national and sectional representatives so that congress can begin correcting all the mistakes made in handling public property. [end recording]

GUYANA

NIGERIAN ENVOY STRESSES BINATIONAL COOPERATION

FL211405Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 16 Sep 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Nigeria attaches great importance to cultural and technical co-operation with Guyana.

This assurance was given yesterday by the new Nigerian non-resident high commissioner to Guyana, Mr Oluremi Adesola, when he presented his credentials to President Arthur Chung at Guyana House.

Speaking in the presence of Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, the high commissioner said his government considers very important the agreement on cultural, technical and scientific co-operation which will soon be concluded between the two countries.

He also said that Nigeria was appreciative of the commendable role being played by Guyana in the relentless pursuit of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

"With such a shining example of commitment and steadfastness on the part of Guyana and other freedom loving peoples of the world, there is no doubt that the remaining oppressive and racist minority regimes, with their dehumanising policies, will very soon be completely liquidated."

Replying, President Chung described the presence of the high commissioner as a reflection of the spirit of friendship and co-operation which had always characterised the relations between the two countries.

MEXICO

PEMEX DIRECTOR SAYS NO GAS EXPORTS TO EUROPE, U.S.

FL2113127Y Merida Radio Yucatan Network in Spanish 1245 GMT 21 Sep 78 FL

[Excerpt] No gasoline price increase is expected for the present time. The international price for a barrel of oil will possibly rise in 1979. So far, there is no possibility that Mexico will export natural gas to Europe or the United States. Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) Director General Jorge Diaz Serrano made these statements in this city of Merida yesterday.

The PEMEX director general came to Merida for a visit of less than 3 1/2 hours. He arrived from Mexico City at 0900 and left at 1225 aboard a private jet. He inaugurated the fifth conference of the national union of PEMEX distributors at the Chamber of Commerce convention hall. At the conference he announced an increase of 1/2 cent per liter on the margin of profit of the concessionaires.

RESTRUCTURING OF LATIN AMERICAN TRADE REEMPHASIZED

PA2201336Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2301 GMT 20 Sep 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Sep (EFE)--Mexico has proposed to the rest of Latin America a restructuring of the region's economic exchange through LAFTA. [Latin American Free Trade Association]. In a message released today, Adrian Lajous, director of Mexico's foreign trade institute, said that "a new effort" is needed to speed up regional integration. The official appealed to the authorities of the LAFTA member countries for the political will to face "the difficult temporary consequences" which will undoubtedly arise from the readjustments that will have to be made in restructuring of this type.

Lajous pointed out the importance of inter-Latin American trade through the operation of LAFTA is insufficient, adding that all the members of the organization are responsible for lost opportunities in accelerating regional integration. He called for unity by stating that integration among Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, for example, would provide their production systems with a market of 200 million persons, similar to that of France. He affirmed that this would provide a guaranteed basis for industries of sufficient size to become internationally competitive and would enable them to greatly increase their exports. In these three countries, the most industrialized in Latin America, development has been limited primarily by low individual consumption. "This can be overcome through the creation of a mass market, the achievement of which is within our reach in the near future," concluded Lajous.

PERU

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON TERRORIST ACTIONS

PA192017Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 15 Sep 78 p 4 PA

[Official communique No 18 issued by the Interior Ministry 14 September)]

[Text] The Interior Ministry announces its concern at the acts of terrorism of the past few days and rejects these vigorously, expressing its support for the just indignation voiced by the people and their representative institutions.

It has been conducting detailed and broad investigations both to identify those responsible, who will be punished according to the full penalties established by law, and to prevent similar actions in the future.

It rejects the insinuations of some publications attempting to connect the revolutionary government with such actions. The insinuations not only are untrue but are alien to the fundamental objectives of the government's proposal to carry out a gradual and orderly process of transferring power to civilians, which requires an atmosphere of order and political and social calm.

The Interior Ministry appeals to the people to remain calm regarding the actions referred to in this communique and direct their efforts to guaranteeing public security and tranquillity.

The people will be informed of the progress of the investigations in communiques to be issued by the proper Interior Ministry offices.

Lima, 14 September 1978

[Signed] Interior Ministry Public Relations Office

PCP HEAD LUIS BEDOYA REYES TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

PA191628Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 18 Sep 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Sep (AFP)--Popular Christian Party [PCP] chief Luis Bedoya Reyes will run for president during the next general elections which will be called at the end of the Constituent Assembly's work.

When he made the announcement yesterday, Bedoya stated that the new constitutional government will have to be made up of an alliance of democratic forces and "a necessary agreement with the armed force, within the framework of mutual respect."

URUGUAY

TWO COMMUNIST YOUTH LEADERS REPORTED ARRESTED

PY210340Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 78 PY

[Summary] The joint forces tonight issued communique No 1,394 to report the arrest of two of the main leaders of the Union of Communist Youth [Union de la Juventud Communista], UJC, which has been clandestinely operating for 5 years with the objective of recruiting youths for communism. They are: (Omar Villa Rodriguez Villafa), the UJC first secretary: and (Francisco Antonio Laurencio Cossi), the UJC national propaganda secretary.

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